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第一套

What does it take to be a well-trained nurse? The answer used to be two-year associates of four-year bachelor's degree programs. But as the nursing shortage __36__, a growing number of schools and hospitals are establishing "fast-track programs" that enable college graduates with no nursing __37__ to become registered nurses with only a year or so of __38__ training.

In 1991, there were only 40 fast-track curricula; now there are more than 200. Typical is Columbia University's Entry to Practice program. Students earn their bachelor of science in nursing in a year. Those who stay on for an __39__ two years can earn a master's degree that __40__ them as nurse practitioners(执业护士) or clinical nurse specialists.

Many students are recent __41__; others are career switchers. Rudy Guardron, 32, a 2004 graduate of Columbia's program, was a premedical student in college and then worked for a pharmaceutical(药物的) research company. At Columbia, he was __42__ as a nurse practitioner. "I saw that nurses were in high __43__ and it looked like a really good opportunity," he says. "Also, I didn't want to be in school for that long."

The fast-track trend fills a need, but it's also creating some __44__ between newcomers and veterans. "Nurses that are still at the bedside __45__ these kids with suspicion," says Linda Pellico, who has taught nursing at Yale University for 18 years. "They wonder, how can they do it quicker?" The answer is they don't.

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) additional | F) explores | K) specialized |
| B) applied | G) graduates | L) tension |
| C) demand | H) operations | M) trained |
| D) excessive | I) promote | N) view |
| E) experience | J) qualifies | O) worsens |

第二套

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the __36__ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science-starting with Ernest Lawrence's invention of the cyclotron(回旋加速器) in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were __37__ and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of exhibits __38__ the many distinguished physicists who made history here, __39__ all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you'll see a __40__ display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the __41__ head of the department, Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women whose research __42__ everything from the

mechanics of the universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real __43__ may be in the smaller photos to the right: graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics PhDs to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also __44__. "I believe things are getting better," she says, "but they're not getting better as __45__ as I would like."

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) circumstance | F) different | K) presently |
| B) confidence | G) exposing | L) rare |
| C) covers | H) fast | M) realistic |
| D) current | I) honoring | N) site |
| E) deals | J) hope | O) virtually |

第三套

The mobile phone is a magic device widely used these days. Although it has been nearly 30 years since the first commercial mobile-phone network was launched, advertisers have yet to figure out how to get their __36__ out to mobile-phone users in a big way. There are 2.2 billion cell-phone users worldwide, a __37__ that is growing by about 25% each year. Yet spending on ads carried over cell-phone networks last year __38__ to just \$1.5 billion worldwide, a fraction of the \$424 billion global ad market.

But as the number of eyeballs glued to __39__ screens multiplies, so too does the mobile phone's value as a pocket billboard(广告牌). Consumers are __40__ using their phones for things other than voice calls, such as text messaging, downloading songs and games, and __41__ the Internet. By 2010, 70 million Asians are expected to be watching videos and TV programs on mobile phones. All of these activities give advertisers __42__ options for reaching audiences. During soccer's World Cup last summer, for example, Adidas used real-time scores and games to __43__ thousands of fans to a website set up for mobile-phone access. "Our target audience was males aged 17 to 25," says Marcus Spurrell, Adidas regional manager for Asia. "Their mobiles are always on, always in their pocket - you just can't __44__ cell phones as an advertising tool." Mobile-phone marketing has become as __45__ a platform as TV, online or print.

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|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) accessing | F) characters | K) patiently |
| B) amounted | G) fresh | L) tiny |
| C) approaching | H) ignore | M) total |
| D) attract | I) increasingly | N) violated |
| E) casual | J) messages | O) vital |

2014 年 6 月

第一套

Many Brazilians cannot read. In 2000, a quarter of those aged 15 and older were functionally illiterate(文盲). Many __36__ do not want to. Only one literate adult in three reads books. The __37__ Brazilian reads 1.8 non-academic books a year, less than half the figure in Europe and the United States. In a recent survey of reading habits, Brazilians came 27th out of 30 countries. Argentines, their neighbors, __38__ 18th.

The government and businesses are all struggling in different ways to change this. On March 13 the government __39__ a National Plan for Books and Reading. This seeks to boost reading, by founding libraries and financing publishers among other things.

One discouragement to reading is that books are __40__. Most books have small print-runs, pushing up their price.

But Brazilians' indifference to books has deeper roots. Centuries of slavery meant the country's leaders long __41__ education. Primary schooling became universal only in the 1990s.

All this means Brazil's book market has the biggest growth __42__ in the western world.

But reading is a difficult habit to form. Brazilians bought fewer books in 2004, 89 million, including textbooks __43__ by the government, than they did in 1991. Last year the director of Brazil's national library __44__. He complained that he had half the librarians he needed and termites(白蚁) had eaten much of the __45__. That ought to be a cause for national shame.

A) average

F) launched

K) potential

B) collection

G) named

L) quitted

C) distributed

H) neglected

M) ranked

D) exhibition

I) normal

N) simply

E) expensive

J) particularly

O) treasured

第二套

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice __36__ away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in __37__ with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are __38__ to a predicted worldwide increase in temperatures __39__ between 1°C and 6°C over the next 100 years. The warming will be more __40__ in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the __41__ of this warming will be very different depending on where you are - coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable(宜居的) and __42__ for humans than

these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on __43__, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists __44__ that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of random(无规律的) variation - some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years __45__ - but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| A) appealing | F) impact | K) ranging |
| B) average | G) line | L) recently |
| C) contributing | H) maintain | M) resolved |
| D) dramatic | I) melted | N) sensible |
| E) frequently | J) persist | O) shock |

第三套

The fact is, the world has been finding less oil than it has been using for more than twenty years now. Not only has demand been __36__, but the oil we have been finding is coming from places that are __37__ to reach. At the same time, more of this newly __38__ oil is of the type that requires a greater investment to __39__. And because demand for this precious resource will grow according to some, by over 40 percent by 2025, fueling the world's economic __40__ will take a lot more energy from every possible source.

The energy industry needs to get more from existing fields while continuing to search for new __41__. Automakers must continue to improve fuel efficiency and perfect hybrid(混合动力的) vehicles. Technological improvements are needed so that wind, solar and hydrogen can be more __42__ parts of the energy equation. Governments need to formulate energy policies that promote __43__ and environmentally sound development. Consumers must be willing to pay for some of these solutions, while practicing conservation efforts of their own.

Inaction is not an __44__. So let's work together to balance this equation. We are taking some of the __45__ needed to get started, but we need your help to go the rest of the way.

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|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A) consequently | F) discovered | K) option |
| B) cultivate | G) economically | L) refine |
| C) declining | H) exception | M) reserves |
| D) derived | I) feasible | N) soaring |
| E) difficult | J) growth | O) steps |

2014 年 12 月

第一套

One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxes based on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to make public goods similar to __36__ goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes to the movies pays more in __37__ for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And __38__ a person who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person who gets little benefit.

The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes __39__ using the benefits principle. In some states, __40__ from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those who buy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a __41__ way to pay this government service.

The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should pay higher taxes than poorer ones, __42__ because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, for example, the benefits of police protection from __43__. Citizens with much to protect get greater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to the benefits principle, the wealthy should __44__ more than the poor to the cost of __45__ the police force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fire protection, national defense, and the court system.

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|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. adapt | F. justified | K. similarly |
| B. contribute | G. maintaining | L. simply |
| C. exerting | H. private | M. theft |
| D. expenses | I. provided | N. total |
| E. fair | J. revenues | O. wealth |

第二套

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' position in the development of new technologies. The innovations(创新) resulted from research and development during World War II and afterwards were __36__ to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of __37__ society now depend, were possible because the United States __38__ then the world in mathematics and science education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science, the __39__ of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be __40__ related to the comparatively weak

performance by U.S. schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take remedial(补习的) math __41__, and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering __42__ complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills, __43__ in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the forefront(前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the __44__ performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn __45__ in the STEM disciplines in developing countries, especially China, than in the United States.

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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. accelerating | F. critical | K. led |
| B. actually | G. declining | L. met |
| C. closely | H. degrees | M. procedures |
| D. contemporary | I. especially | N. proportions |
| E. courses | J. future | O. spheres |

第三套

As an Alaskan fisherman, Timothy June, 54, used to think that he was safe from industrial pollutants(污染物) at his home in Haines - a town with a population of 2,400 people and 4,000 eagles, with 8 million acres of protected wild land nearby. But in early 2007, June agreed to take part in a __36__ of 35 Americans from seven states. It was a biomonitoring project, in which people's blood and urine(尿) were tested for __37__ of chemicals - in this case, three potentially dangerous classes of compounds found in common household __38__ like face cream, tin cans, and shower curtains. The results - __39__ in November in a report called "Is It in Us?" by an environmental group - were rather worrying. Every one of the participants, __40__ from an Illinois state senator to a Massachusetts minister, tested positive for all three classes of pollutants. And while the __41__ presence of these chemicals does not __42__ indicate a health risk, the fact that typical Americans carry these chemicals at all __43__ June and his fellow participants.

Clearly, there are chemicals in our bodies that don't __44__ there. A large, ongoing study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found 148 chemicals in Americans of all ages.

And in 2005, the Environmental Working Group found an __45__ of 200 chemicals in the blood of 10 new-borns. "Our babies are being born pre-polluted," says Sharyle Patton of Commonweal, which cosponsored "Is It in Us? " This is going to be the next big environmental issue after climate change."

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|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. analyses | E. excess | I. products |
| B. average | F. extending | J. ranging |
| C. belong | G. habitually | K. released |
| D. demonstrated | H. necessarily | L. shocked |

M. simple

N. survey

O. traces

2015 年 6 月

第一套

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is __36__ the launch of the Excellent Educators for All initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

"All children are __37__ to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is __38__ important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full __39__," U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said." Despite the excellent work and deep __40__ of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will __41__ their own creative solutions, but we must work together to __42__ our focus on how to better recruit, support and __43__ effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most."

Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a __44__ of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a roundtable discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the __45__ of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

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|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A. announcing | F. contests | K. entitled |
| B. beneficial | G. critically | L. potential |
| C. challenges | H. develop | M. properly |
| D. commitment | I. distributing | N. qualified |
| E. component | J. enhance | O. retain |

第二套

It's our guilty pleasure: Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting __36__ can lead to obesity(肥胖症) and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how __37__ being a couch potato can be.

In an analysis of data from eight large __38__ published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in that for every two hours per day spent channel __39__, the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes(糖尿病) Journal of the American Medical Association rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a __40__, and the odds of dying prematurely __41__ 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these __42__ are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other sedentary(久坐的) activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially __43__ at promoting unhealthy habits. For one, the sheer number of hours we

pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else. And other studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to __44__ them.

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to __45__ whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

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|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. climbed | F. harmful | K. suffered |
| B. consume | G. outcomes | L. surfing |
| C. decade | H. passively | M. term |
| D. determine | I. previously | N. terminals |
| E. effective | J. resume | O. twisting |

第三套

As a teacher, you could bring the community into your classroom in many ways. The parents and grandparents of your students are resources and __36__ for their children. They can be __37__ teachers of their own traditions and histories. Immigrant parents could talk about their country of __38__ and why they emigrated to the United States. Parents can be invited to talk about their jobs or a community project. Parents, of course, are not the only community resources. Employees at local businesses and staff at community agencies have __39__ information to share in classrooms. Field trips provide another opportunity to know the community. Many students don't have the opportunity to __40__ concerts or visit museums or historical sites except through field trips. A school district should have __41__ for selecting and conducting field trips. Families must be made __42__ of field trips and give permission for their children to participate. Through school projects, students can learn to be __43__ in community projects ranging from planting trees to cleaning up a park to assisting elderly people. Students, __44__ older ones, might conduct research on a community need that could lead to action by a city council or state government. Some schools require students to provide community service by __45__ in a nursing home, child care center or government agency. These projects help students understand their responsibility to the larger community.

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|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. assets | F. expensive | K. observe |
| B. attend | G. guidelines | L. origin |
| C. aware | H. involved | M. recruited |
| D. especially | I. joining | N. up-to-date |
| E. excellent | J. naturally | O. volunteering |

2015 年 12 月

第一套

Scholars of the information society are divided over whether social inequality decreases or increases in an information-based society. However, they generally agree with the idea that inequality in the information society is __36__ different from that of an industrial society. As informatization progresses in society, the cause and structural nature of social inequality changes as well.

It seems that the information society __37__ the quantity of information available to the members of a society by revolutionizing the ways of using and exchanging information. But such a view is a __38__ analysis based on the quantity of information supplied by various forms of the mass media. A different __39__ is possible when the actual amount of information __40__ by the user is taken into account. In fact, the more information __41__ throughout the entire society, the wider the gap becomes between "information haves" and "information have-nots", leading to digital divide.

According to recent studies, digital divide has been caused by three major __42__: class, sex, and generation. In terms of class, digital divide exists among different types of workers and between the upper and middle classes and the lower class. With __43__ to sex, digital divide exists between men and women. The greatest gap, however, is between the Net-generation, __44__ with personal computers and the Internet, and the older generation, __45__ to an industrial society.

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|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A. accustomed | F. elements | K. interpretation |
| B. acquired | G. expands | L. passive |
| C. assembly | H. familiar | M. regard |
| D. attribute | I. flows | N. respectively |
| E. champions | J. fundamentally | O. superficial |

第二套

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December __36__ early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two __37__, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception; November was the warmest ever __38__, and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

Enjoy the snow now, because __39__ are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Nino year.

El Nino, Spanish for "the child", __40__ when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific

become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the __41__ energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Ninos are __42__ with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa __43__ dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Ninos can __44__ the rising of the cold, nutrient-rich(营养丰富的) water that supports large fish __45__, and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy coral(珊瑚).

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. additional | F. decades | K. populations |
| B. associated | G. experiences | L. realize |
| C. bore | H. globally | M. reduce |
| D. chances | I. logically | N. saw |
| E. communicated | J. occurs | O. specific |

第三套

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's __36__ toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may __37__ that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the __38__ of juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized __39__ about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" the child will __40__ test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you __41__; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those __42__ are important and sometimes they are not.

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's cognitive(认知的) abilities unfold __43__, like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is __44__ in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been __45__ or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. advocate | F. differences | K. obtaining |
| B. amount | G. favorite | L. primarily |
| C. confirmed | H. happening | M. protest |
| D. crazy | I. immediately | N. rejected |
| E. definite | J. naturally | O. theories |

答案

2013 年 12 月

第一套 36-45 OEKAJ GMCLN

第二套 36-45 NLIOF DCJMH

第三套 36-45 JMBLI AGDHO

2014 年 6 月

第一套 36-45 NAMFE HKCLB

第二套 36-45 IGCKD FABHL

第三套 36-45 NEFLJ MIGKO

2014 年 12 月

第一套 36-45 HNKFJ ELMBG

第二套 36-45 FDKNC EBIGH

第三套 36-45 NOIKJ MHLCB

2015 年 6 月

第一套 36-45 AKGLD HJOEC

第二套 36-45 HFILC AGEBD

第三套 36-45 AELNB GCHDO

2015 年 12 月

第一套 36-45 JGOKB IFMHA

第二套 36-45 NFHDJ ABGMK

第三套 36-45 GMBOI DFJHN